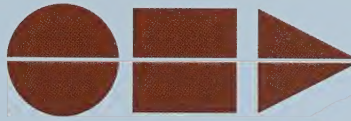


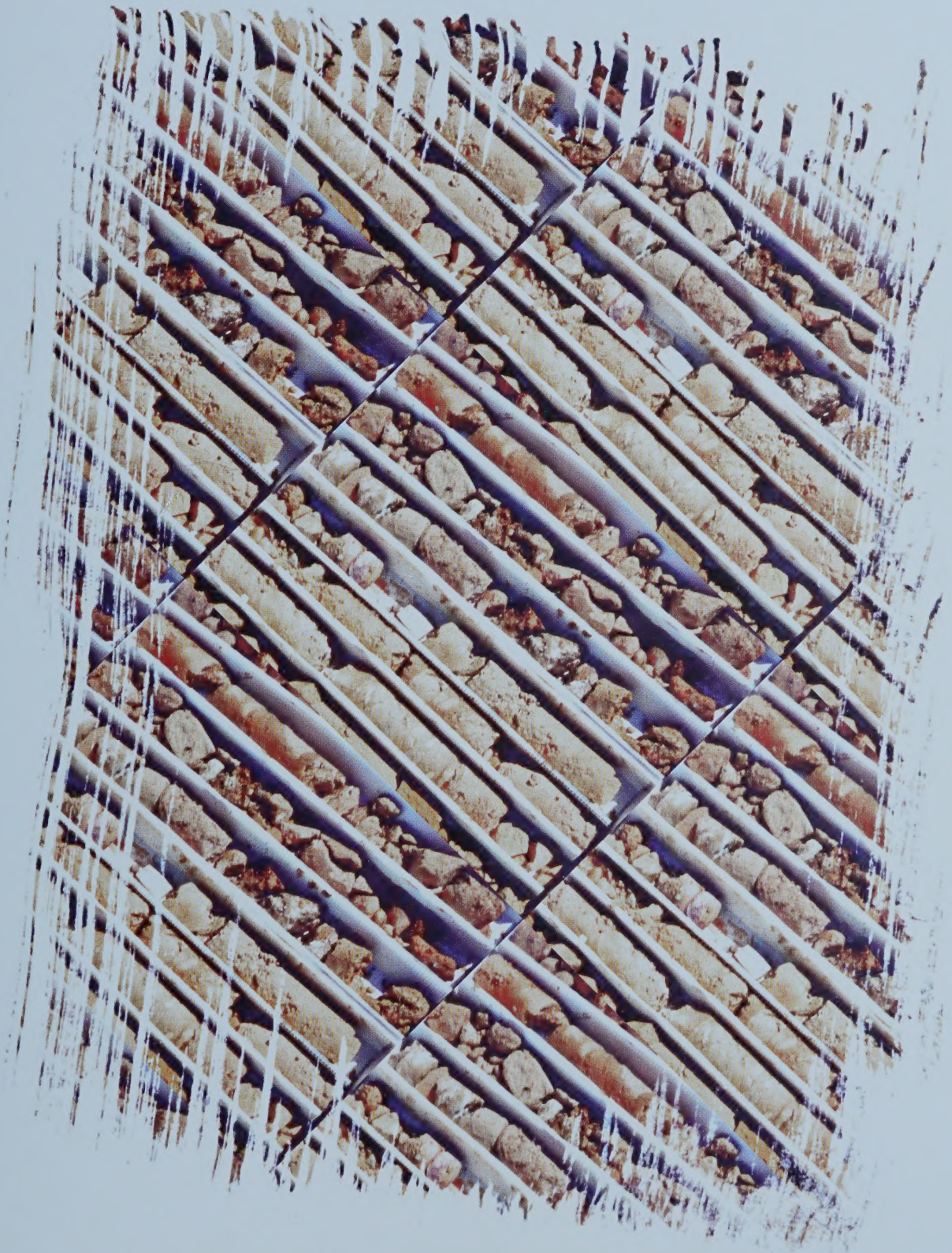
AR60

Winspear Business Reference
University of Alberta
1-18 Business Building
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2R6



Stratabound Minerals Corp.

ANNUAL REPORT 1997





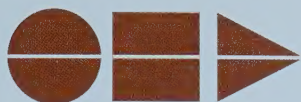
Stratabound
MINERALS CORP.

Annual Report 1997

Corporate Profile

Stratabound Minerals Corp. is a Canadian natural resource company exploring for base and precious metals in the provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia. The company operates in Mexico through a wholly owned subsidiary, Compania Minera Stratamex, S.A. de C.V.

Stratabound was incorporated in 1986 and has traded on the Alberta Stock Exchange since 1987. Outstanding share capital at December 31, 1997 comprised 7,145,051 shares.



Report to Shareholders

Stratabound has completed a highly successful first year of operations in Mexico. After identifying a large mineralized structure with economic zinc-lead-silver potential on the Sierra Azul in the state of Coahuila, the company assembled a large land position along the feature. Considerable adjoining ground was staked following recent positive prospecting and drilling results. The property now covers the entire 13 kilometre length of this mountain range located in Mexico's rapidly developing industrial northeast.

Prospecting and surface and underground mapping were completed over 25 % of the ground, and delineated a 3.7 kilometre long target zone containing historic lead, zinc and silver workings, as well as newly discovered high grade mineralized outcrops.

A surface drill program extended the southern end of the Santa Genoveva deposit by 275 metres. To this point drilling and underground channel sampling have outlined an initial high grade resource of 700,000 tonnes grading 9.72 % zinc and 3.69 % lead along a strike length of 475 metres.

Underground sampling has confirmed that the deposit is open in high grade ore both to the north and along the dip. Due to steep topography it will be most economic to drill test these potential extensions from underground. A rough volumetric calculation indicates that extending the currently known deposit by an additional 250 metres to the north and 50 metres down the dip offers the potential for at least another 1,300,000 tonnes of similar grade.

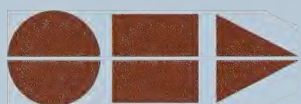
We anticipate the Sierra Azul project will continue to develop favourably over the next 12 months and will have a positive impact on the company.

While advancing this property at a rapid pace, we have identified other areas with equally attractive base metal and silver opportunities, and are currently attempting to negotiate their acquisition.

The following Report on Operations provides details of our exploration programs in Mexico, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

S. J. Stricker, P.Geol.
President

Calgary, Alberta
June 30, 1998



Report on Operations

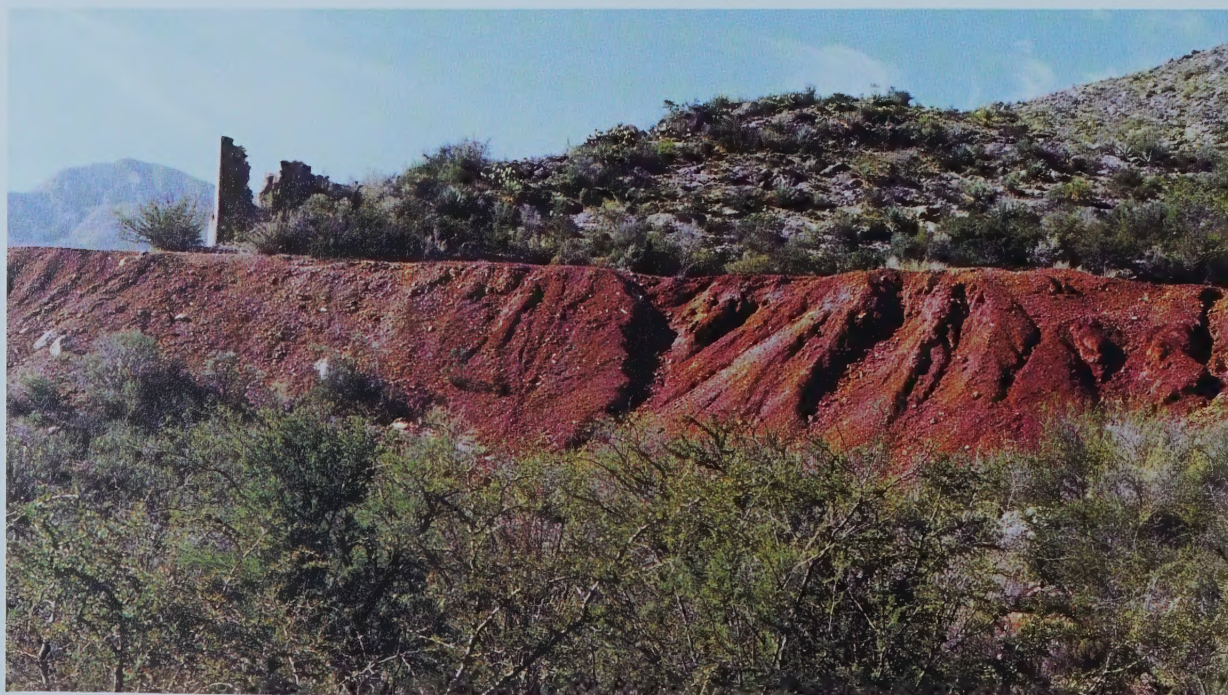
Sierra Azul Property, Coahuila State, Northeast Mexico (3,735 hectares)

Exploration of the property has yielded exceptional results to date. Our initial program included detailed geological mapping and sampling of the Santa Genoveva underground workings, which confirmed the presence of significant remaining volumes of very high grade ore. Average metal values of 29 channel samples of breccia ore averaged 12.2 % zinc, 6.9 % lead and 13.7 g/t silver, while seven channel samples in sandstone-hosted manto mineralization returned average grades of 18.3 % zinc, 6.4 % lead and 16.6 g/t silver.

Two surface channel samples taken 75 metres east of the workings averaged 15.7 % zinc and 1.4 % lead. Four channel samples averaging 16.5 metres in width were taken across the 150 metre long “waste” dump, yielding grades averaging 7.5 % zinc, 6.2 % lead and 11.0 g/t silver.

Surface mapping and prospecting found several new high grade surface occurrences, extending the strike length of the mineralized trend to 3.7 kilometres. Channel sampling at the Santo Nino workings, 1.5 kilometres north of the Santa Genoveva deposit (Fig. 1), indicated zinc grades up to 19.9 %, lead grades as high as 62.3 %, and silver grades up to 1,140 g/t. Grab samples located 200 to 300 metres from the Santo Nino workings assayed 14.2 % to 37.7 % zinc, and 1.15 to 2.70 % lead. These northern showings resemble the surface vein deposits in the vicinity of the Santa Genoveva deposit, and may similarly point to large-scale mineralization lower in the rock sequence. Exploration will test the Santo Nino area at a later date.

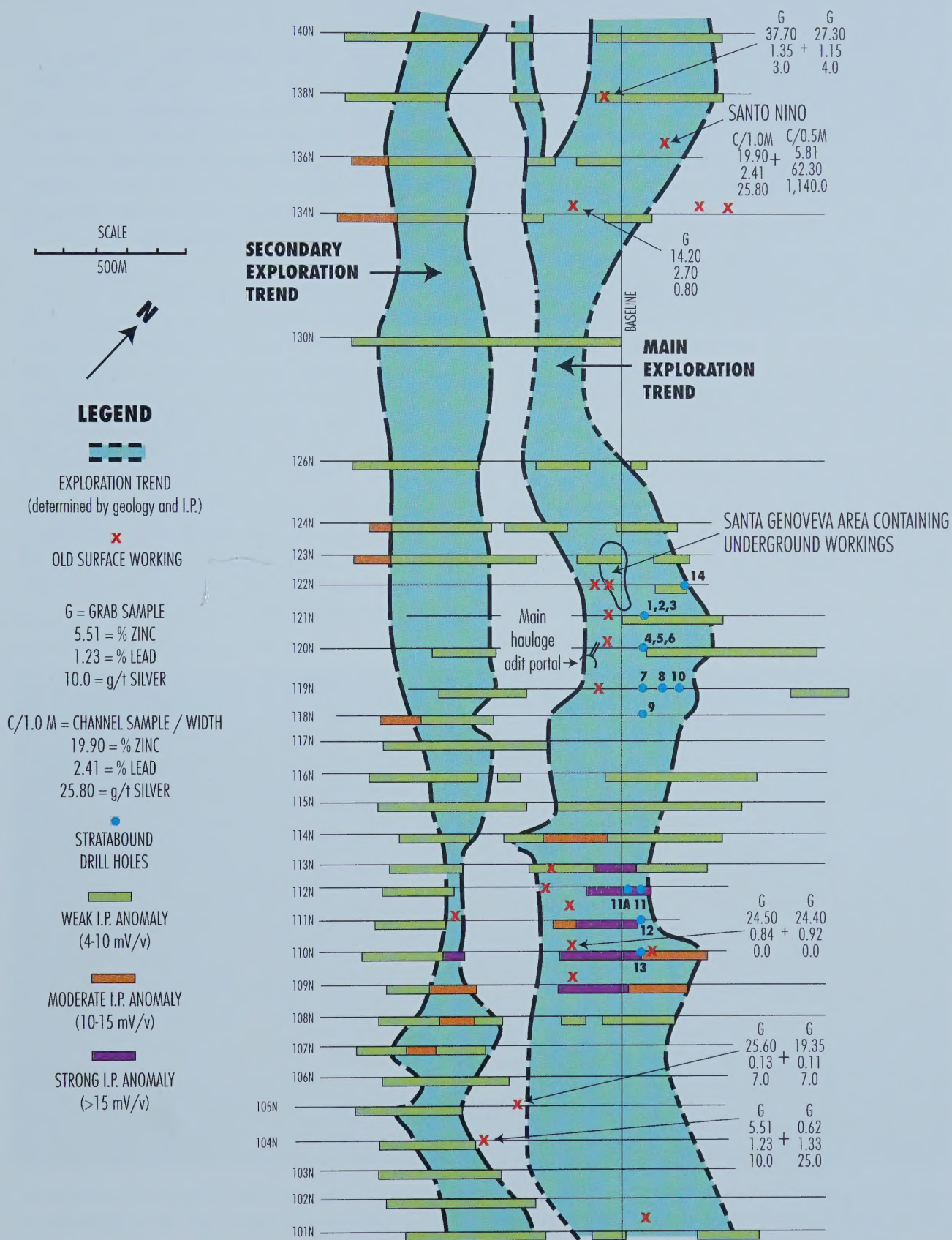
Following an induced polarization (IP) geophysical survey centred on the known mineralized trend, a surface drill program extended the Santa Genoveva deposit southward by 275 metres. The mineralization has now been shown to have a



“Waste” dump at Santa Genoveva, averaging 7.5% zinc, 6.2% lead and 11.0 g/t silver.

Figure #1

Sierra Azul Project, Mexico - Santa Genoveva Zone: Compilation of Grid Data



strike length of at least 475 metres, and is open to expansion along strike to the north, as well as downdip and updip.

An initial resource of 700,000 tonnes was outlined, grading 9.72 % zinc and 3.69 % lead. The estimate is based on drill holes 1 to 8, plus 174 underground channel samples, four underground drill holes by a previous operator, and smelter receipts from 4,000 tonnes of sulphide ore mined in the 1970s.

This resource includes 312,500 tonnes of oxide mineralization grading 5.74 % zinc and 1.96 % lead (lines 118 + 50N to 121N), 125,000 tonnes of oxides grading 10.22 % zinc and 5.17 % lead (lines 121N to 122N), and 262,500 tonnes of sulphide mineralization grading 14.21 % zinc and 5.04 % lead (lines 122N to 123 + 25N).

The resource estimate assumes: (1) an average thickness of 10 metres (true thicknesses of mineralization vary between 5 and 30 metres); (2) a downdip dimension of 50 metres (sampling of underground workings and drilling to date show economic grades of mineralization can extend be-

yond 50 metres); (3) specific gravities of 2.5 and 3.5 for oxide and sulphide mineralization, respectively.

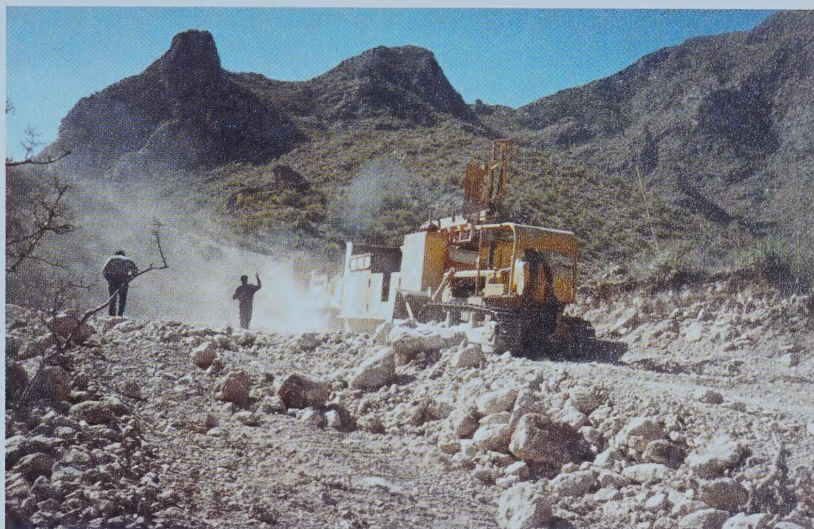
The ore zone strikes directly into a hillside that rises steeply to the north. This has restricted surface drilling to the lower grade south end of the deposit. The deposit's ultimate size is unknown, but it can clearly be expanded with underground drilling both north of line 123N and to depth, where in both cases it appears to be strengthening in grade and becoming sulphide-rich.

A review of deposits currently being mined or developed in Mexico indicates that economic tonnages vary between 1 and 50 million tonnes with combined zinc-lead grades of 3 % to 6 %. Grades at the Santa Genoveva deposit are over twice those considered to be economic for this type of deposit. Project economics are further enhanced by the property's location in the northeast state of Coahuila, near the cities of Monclova and Monterrey. Several lead-zinc smelters are located in the region. The property is accessible by paved highway and gravel road, and is close to a major railroad and power line.



▲ View from hole 11 north toward Santa Genoveva workings. Setup for holes 1 to 3 at west end of white road in center. Setup for holes 4 to 6 at east end of upper red road. Baseline visible to left of setups.

Sierra Azul Project,
Mexico - Santa
Genoveva Zone:
moving drill to
first hole.



The oxide ore is thought to be amenable to a chemical extraction process that may be cheaper than the standard sulphide concentration/smelting process. Metallurgical testing is planned.

Drilling of a strong geophysical target south of Santa Genoveva proved disappointing, showing the anomaly is caused by a thick section of pyritic shale and evaporites beneath the dolomite breccia. The last metre of core in hole 11, however, assayed 162 g/t silver, and additional drilling may be required.

A small valley east of the Santa Genoveva workings allowed drill access for a 200 metre downdip exploration stepout (hole 14) on line 122N. The hole tested a weak IP anomaly, and intersected the favourable sandstone host containing a 12 metre thick interval of low-grade lead-zinc sulphides. This is encouraging, suggests the geological model is valid, and increases the probability that additional economic grade mineralization will be found beyond the 50 metres of downdip extent assumed in the resource estimate.

Elsewhere on the property several geophysical targets remain undrilled in areas of high grade surface occurrences and workings.

Bathurst Camp Properties, New Brunswick (16,298 acres)

Stratabound has been exploring and expanding its land holdings in the world-class Bathurst base

metal mining district for the past ten years. The company's 100 %-owned claims are strategically located between the Heath Steele and Brunswick mines which have regularly accounted for over 30 % of the country's lead-zinc production, and contain the **CNE Mine** (a zinc-lead-silver-gold past producer), and the **Captain** (copper-gold) and **Taylor Brook** (lead-zinc-silver) massive sulphide deposits.

The **CNE Mine** is a near-surface zinc-lead-silver-gold deposit that was explored and developed by Stratabound from 1988 to 1990, and was operated by the company as a profitable open pit mine from 1990 to 1992. Ore was delivered to Noranda's Heath Steele Mines operation for custom milling and marketing of metal concentrates, with zinc providing the major revenue component. Remaining geological reserves at the CNE Mine are 178,000 tons averaging 7.8 % zinc, 2.8 % lead and 2.6 oz/ton silver, plus 34,000 tons of 1.3 % copper and 0.02 oz/ton gold. Remaining mineable open pit reserves are estimated at 83,000 tons averaging 7.3 % zinc, 2.6 % lead and 2.6 oz/ton silver.

The **Captain deposit** is a significant massive sulphide occurrence of 197,000 tons (geological reserve) grading 2.1 % copper, 0.017 oz/ton gold and 0.3 oz/ton silver.

The **Taylor Brook massive sulphide deposit** contains a geological resource of 440,000 tons grading 4 % zinc, 2 % lead and 2 oz/ton silver and is

open to depth. A RealSection IP survey conducted early in 1998 on the east extension of the deposit indicates that it dips subvertically and is continuous to at least 300 metres vertical depth in this direction. This potential depth extension has not been drilled. A number of new target drill areas found in 1996, situated within a mile of the Taylor Brook sulphide zone, were described in last year's annual report. These have not been followed up to date, as the 1997 program continued exploring for new zones of near-surface mineralization over broad areas of our holdings, including portions of the Taylor Brook, Nepisiguit, CNE/Captain and Tomogonops/Tomogonops West claims (Fig. 2). The program investigated a variety of strong magnetic, conductive and gravity targets.

A total of 143 kilometres of linecutting, 125 kilometres of VLF-EM and magnetic surveying, and 8.1 kilometres of gravity readings were completed and 4,295 soil samples were collected and analyzed in 1997. Fieldwork also included detailed geological mapping and prospecting which discovered lead-rich gossan and zinc-rich float on the Tomogonops property.

A total of twenty four diamond drill holes were completed (2,960 metres) in a winter drill program in 1997-98 on the Nepisiguit and Tomogonops grids. Several narrow massive sulfide intervals were discovered on the Nepisiguit claims.

One of these, intersected in hole 15, is considered to be the "Brunswick horizon", present as a thin (1.5 feet) massive pyrite bed carrying anomalous base metal values. It has been tested with only one drill hole. Magnetite-chlorite iron formation was discovered along this horizon in hole 10, located 3600 feet southwest of hole 15. In the Bathurst camp, massive pyritic sulphide and chloritic iron formation are recognized to be very favourable indicators for nearby base metal mineralization along the same horizon. Additional drilling is required.

A second narrow (2.5 feet) massive sulphide horizon containing low grade lead and zinc was discovered in hole 19 within chloritic tuffs considered to be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Heath

Steele B-zone, located approximately 4.5 miles along strike to the southwest. Additional drilling is required here within a complexly folded zone that can be traced over approximately 1,300 feet of strike length.

In view of the geological encouragement offered by the drilling, 21 additional claims were staked in the vicinity of these new targets. Exploration has recently resumed, and will begin with lithogeochemical evaluation of the new mineralized horizons, as well as continued systematic grid controlled surveys of hitherto unexplored areas (Fig. 3).

Swan and Rap Properties, Omineca Region, British Columbia (16,494 acres)

These large wholly owned lead-zinc-silver properties are located south of the Kechika Trough and Selwyn Basin in northeastern British Columbia.

Previous programs confirmed widespread and locally high grade zinc, lead, silver and barite showings along nine miles of strike length on the **Swan Property** (14,764 acres). The Swan showing is located at the south end of the property and was partially tested with six short drill holes in 1996. This work identified mineralized intervals up to 8.3 % lead, 3.5 % zinc and 1.5 oz/ton silver across widths of 5 to 10 feet. In 1997 a 597 line-kilometre EM and magnetic survey was flown, which covered the property at 150 metre intervals. Follow-up gravity surveys were completed over five of the magnetic anomalies outlined by the airborne survey, and detected several large positive gravity features.

A program of detailed mapping, prospecting and geophysical surveys is planned for 1998 to follow-up the gravity-magnetic anomalies and to further define the extent of high-grade mineralization at the Swan showing prior to additional drilling.

On the **Rap Property**, located 32 kilometres south of the Swan Property, two strong positive gravity anomalies were located in a geochemically anomalous area. These will need to be further defined prior to drill testing.

Figure #2
1997 Exploration Areas, New Brunswick Properties

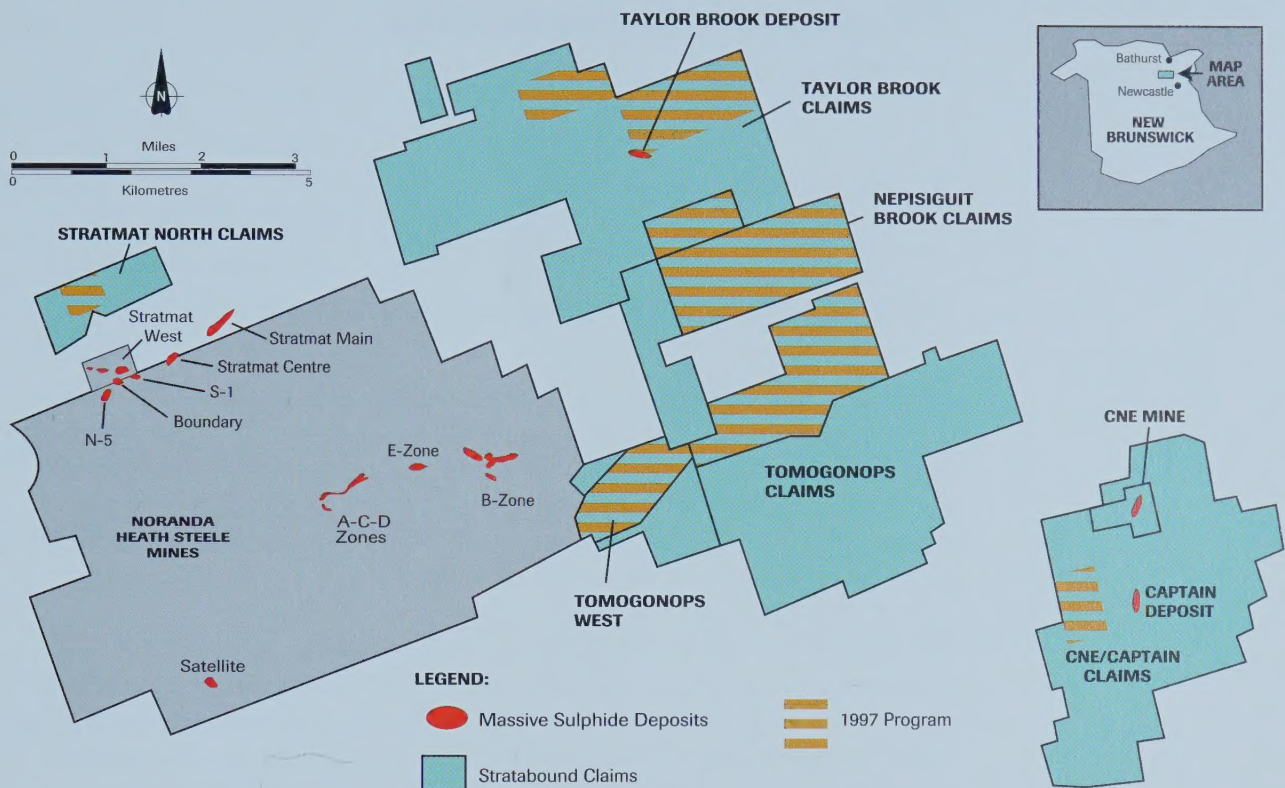
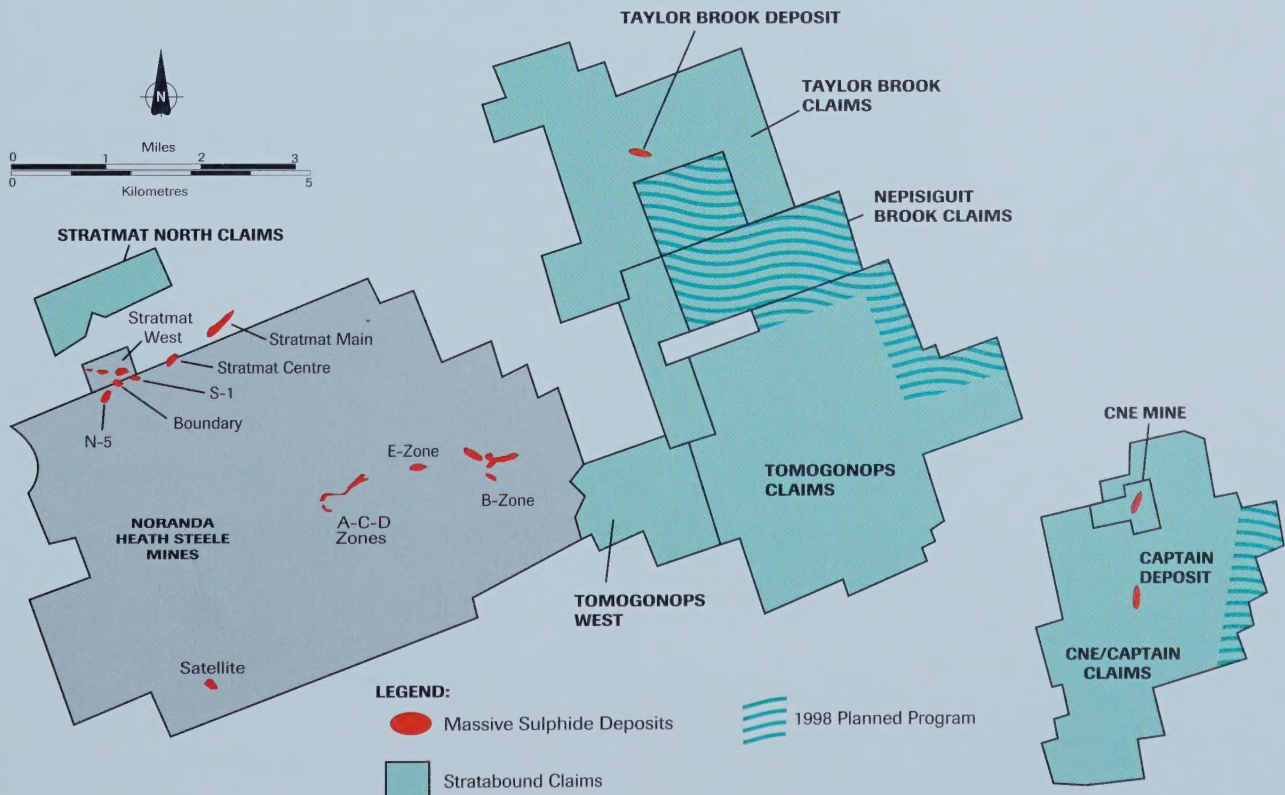
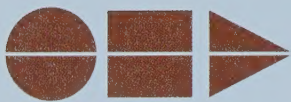


Figure #3
1998 Exploration Areas, New Brunswick Properties





Stratabound Minerals Corp.

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 1997

Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Stratabound Minerals Corp.

I have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Stratabound Minerals Corp. as at December 31, 1997 and 1996 and the consolidated statements of operations and deficit and changes in financial position for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits.

I conducted my audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at December 31, 1997 and 1996 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

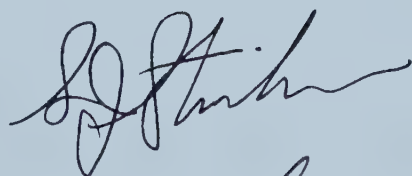
*Calgary, Alberta
March 19, 1998*

Chartered Accountant

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31	
	1997	1996
Assets		
Current		
Cash and short term investments	\$ 883,104	\$ 272,053
Accounts receivable	33,156	17,067
Reclamation bonds	7,500	—
Prepaid expenses	4,599	—
	<u>928,359</u>	<u>289,120</u>
Reclamation bonds	11,550	19,050
Property and equipment (note 3)	3,555,737	3,248,933
	<u>\$ 4,495,646</u>	<u>\$ 3,557,103</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 171,141	\$ 95,039
Reclamation provision	10,800	10,800
	<u>181,941</u>	<u>105,839</u>
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 4)	5,561,792	3,982,573
Deficit	(1,248,087)	(531,309)
	<u>4,313,705</u>	<u>3,451,264</u>
	<u>\$ 4,495,646</u>	<u>\$ 3,557,103</u>

Approved by the Board:

 Director
 Director

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit

	Year ended December 31	
	1997	1996
<i>Revenues</i>		
Interest	\$ 12,741	\$ 13,383
Petroleum	8,662	12,400
	21,403	25,783
<i>Expenses</i>		
General and administrative	212,801	240,528
Depletion and amortization (note 3)	524,606	59,429
Mining operation	774	7,395
	738,181	307,352
<i>Net Loss</i>	716,778	281,569
<i>Deficit, beginning of year</i>	531,309	249,740
<i>Deficit, end of year</i>	\$ 1,248,087	\$ 531,309
<i>Loss per share (note 5)</i>	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.05

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Financial Position

	Year ended December 31	
	1997	1996
Operating		
<i>Net loss</i>	\$ (716,778)	\$ (281,569)
<i>Items not involving cash</i>		
Depletion and amortization (note 3)	524,606	59,429
	(192,172)	(222,140)
<i>Net changes in non-cash working capital</i>	47,913	41,676
Cash used in operating activities	(144,259)	(180,464)
Financing		
Issuance of share capital (note 4)	1,579,219	1,236,245
Investing		
Reduction in non-current reclamation bonds	7,500	—
Property and equipment - Canada	(519,240)	(1,361,432)
- Mexico	(312,169)	(21,699)
Cash used in investing activities	(823,909)	(1,383,131)
<i>Increase (decrease) in cash</i>	611,051	(327,350)
<i>Cash and short term investments, beginning of year</i>	\$ 272,053	\$ 599,403
<i>Cash and short term investments, end of year</i>	\$ 883,104	\$ 272,053

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 1997

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable.

The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidation

Compania Minera Stratamex, S.A. de C.V., a wholly owned subsidiary, is included in these Consolidated Financial Statements. The subsidiary was incorporated in Mexico effective April 9, 1997.

Mining Properties

All costs related to the acquisition of, exploration for, and development of mineral properties are capitalized. Upon commencement of production, the related accumulated costs are amortized against future income from the project using the unit-of-production method. Costs which are not considered economically recoverable through mining operations, through sale of reserves, or which are related to projects that are allowed to lapse, are expensed.

When mineral properties are optioned or sold, proceeds will be credited to the cost of the property. If no future capital expenditure is required and proceeds exceed cost, the amount is reported as a gain.

Oil and Gas Properties

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas activities. Under this method, all costs associated with the acquisition of, exploration for, and development of oil and gas reserves are capitalized. Proceeds from the disposition of properties will be applied as a reduction of the cost of the remaining assets, except when a significant disposition occurs, in which case a gain or loss on disposal is recorded. A significant disposition would cause a change of 20 % or more in the depletion and amortization rate. Depletion is calculated using the unit-of-production method.

The Company provides for estimated future costs to restore and abandon oil and gas properties based on current costs and regulations.

Joint Venture Activities

These consolidated financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in exploration and production activities conducted jointly with others.

Office Equipment

Office equipment is amortized on the declining balance method at rates of 20 % to 30 %.

Foreign Currency Translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates in effect on the dates the assets were acquired or liabilities were assumed. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction dates. Gains and losses on translation are reflected in income when incurred.

3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31, 1997		
	Cost	Accumulated Depletion and Amortization	Net
Mining properties in Canada	\$3,375,896	\$ 190,742	\$3,185,154
Mining properties in Mexico	333,868	—	333,868
Oil and gas properties	34,999	13,200	21,799
Office equipment	41,590	26,674	14,916
	\$3,786,353	\$ 230,616	\$3,555,737

	December 31, 1996		
	Cost	Accumulated Depletion and Amortization	Net
Mining properties in Canada	\$3,389,485	\$ 190,742	\$3,198,743
Mining properties in Mexico	21,699	—	21,699
Oil and gas properties	34,897	10,700	24,197
Office equipment	25,553	21,259	4,294
	\$3,471,634	\$ 222,701	\$3,248,933

3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (con't)

At December 31, 1997, the Company has non-producing mining properties with a net carrying value of \$3,519,022 (1996 - \$3,220,442) and non-producing oil and gas properties with a net carrying value of \$11,399 (1996 - \$11,297) which have not been subject to depletion.

For the year ended December 31, 1997, depletion includes a write-down of mining properties of \$516,691 (1996 - \$55,633).

4. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares, without nominal or par value.

(b) Issued

December 31, 1997		
	Number of Shares	Amount
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 1996	6,056,881	\$3,982,573
Share transactions during 1997 for:		
Acquisition of mineral claims	15,000	16,050
Issuance of flow-through shares for cash	371,700	529,818
Issuance of shares for cash	637,350	935,423
Warrants exercised	7,400	11,840
Payment for services	56,720	86,088
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 1997	7,145,051	\$5,561,792

December 31, 1996		
	Number of Shares	Amount
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 1995	5,024,364	\$2,746,328
Share transactions during 1996 for:		
Acquisition of mineral claims	56,250	88,000
Issuance of flow-through shares for cash	484,867	795,630
Issuance of shares for cash	48,400	68,715
Warrants exercised	400,000	260,000
Options exercised	43,000	23,900
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 1996	6,056,881	\$3,982,573

4. SHARE CAPITAL (con't)

During 1997 and 1996 the Company issued 371,700 and 484,867 flow-through shares respectively, to finance exploration expenditures. The terms of the flow-through share agreements allow the Company to renounce Canadian Exploration Expenditures (CEE), as defined in the Canadian Income Tax Act, to the investors. These CEE deductions are deductible by investors for income tax purposes and accordingly are not available to the Company.

(c) Stock Options Outstanding

Date of Issue	Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Expiry Date
February 23, 1994	\$0.55	267,000	February 23, 1999
June 28, 1995	\$0.60	75,000	June 8, 2000
January 15, 1996	\$0.95	33,500	January 14, 2001
September 12, 1996	\$1.20	200,000	September 12, 2001
July 16, 1997	\$0.75	80,000	July 16, 2002

(d) Share Purchase Warrants Outstanding

Date of Issue	Exercise Price	Warrants Outstanding	Expiry Date
August-December, 1996	\$1.75	209,400	February-June, 1998
August-December, 1996	\$1.60	56,200	February-June, 1998
March, 1997	\$1.75	140,600	August, 1998
March, 1997	\$1.60	274,700	August, 1998
May, 1997	\$1.95	93,750	September, 1998
October, 1997	\$2.00	500,000	April, 1999

5. LOSS PER SHARE

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. There would be no dilutive effect on loss per share as a result of the outstanding share options and warrants being exercised.

6. INCOME TAXES

At December 31, 1997 the company has \$2,022,069 (1996 - \$1,981,819) of unused cumulative Canadian exploration and development expenses, earned depletion and tangibles available to offset future taxable income. The tax benefits pertaining to these expenses are available for carry forward indefinitely.

6. INCOME TAXES (con't)

At December 31, 1997 the company has non-capital losses of \$890,620 (1996 - \$701,911) available for offset against future taxable income. If these losses are not utilized, they will expire as follows:

1999	\$ 60,965
2000	152,137
2001	127,740
2002	140,014
2003	221,055
2004	188,709
	\$890,620

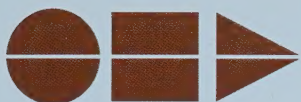
No tax benefits pertaining to these amounts have been recognized in the accounts.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the period from January 1, 1998 to March 19, 1998, the Company issued 242,000 common shares, pursuant to the exercise of options and warrants, for net proceeds of \$405,260.

8. COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.



Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Stanley J. Stricker, Calgary, Alberta
Jerry D. Blackwell, Vancouver, British Columbia
Michael S. Mann, Calgary, Alberta
Richard W. Hutchinson, Golden, Colorado
C. Franklin Agar, Calgary, Alberta

OFFICERS

Stanley J. Stricker, President
Susan J. Stricker, Secretary-Treasurer

CORPORATE OFFICE

Suite 518, 222 - 58th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2H 2S3
Telephone: (403) 258-3630
Fax: (403) 259-4389

CONSULTANTS

Canada: Glenn G. Lutes
International: Goodwin & Associates

SOLICITORS

Macleod Dixon, Calgary

AUDITOR

Garry W. Luna, Calgary

BANKER

Bank of Montreal

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Montreal Trust, Calgary

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS

Alberta Stock Exchange
Symbol: SB

OTC Bulletin Board
Symbol: SBMCF

ANNUAL MEETING

Stratabound Minerals Corp.'s annual meeting will be held at the company's registered office at Macleod Dixon, 3700 Canterra Tower, 400 - 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta on September 3, 1998 at 2:00 P.M.



Printed in Canada